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II

THE UNITED STATES' MOTION FOR RECIPROCAL DISCOVERY SHOULD BE GRANTED

The United States provided discovery on March 24, 2008. As of this date, Defendant has produced no reciprocal discovery. The United States requests that Defendant comply with Rule 16(b) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, as well as Rule 26.2 which requires the production of prior statements of <u>all</u> witnesses, except for those of Defendant. Defendant has not provided the United States with any documents or statements. Accordingly, the United States will object at trial and ask this Court to suppress any evidence at trial which has not been provided to the United States.

Ш

THE UNITED STATES' MOTION FOR FINGERPRINT EXEMPLARS SHOULD BE GRANTED

Part of the United States' burden of proof in this case is to satisfy the jury that Defendant was an alien, previously deported, and without permission to reenter the United States. To make that showing, the United States may call an expert in fingerprint identification to match Defendant's fingerprints to relevant evidence. The most efficient and conclusive manner of establishing this information is to permit the expert witness himself to take a set of Defendant's fingerprints for comparison.

A defendant's fingerprints are not testimonial evidence. <u>See Schmerber v. California</u>, 384 U.S. 757 (1966). Using identifying physical characteristics, such as fingerprints, does not violate a defendant's Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination. <u>United States v. DePalma</u>, 414 F.2d 394, 397 (9th Cir. 1969); <u>Woods v. United States</u>, 397 F.2d 156 (9th Cir. 1968); <u>see also United States v. St. Onge</u>, 676 F. Supp. 1041, 1043 (D. Mont. 1987). The United States therefore requests that this Court order that Defendant make himself available for fingerprinting by the United States.

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